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omissions which some will regret. In this particular instance there has been little attempt to edit the selections or to eliminate unessential portions. In most cases this is justified, as the selections are short and the material pertinent. There are, however, two rather conspicuous exceptions, which together make up nearly a quarter of the whole volume—the complete annual report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for 1914 and the complete report on the valuation of the Chicago telephone system. Perhaps the latter can be more easily justified than the former, since its content is of greater use and it is less easily accessible. But the report of the New Haven, however exceptional, is obtainable without difficulty, and as one comes to the seventy-four pages of pure financial statistics included within it he cannot but wonder how many students will go through them all, while thinking with regret of many subjects either omitted or but lightly treated to which most of this space might have been devoted.

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Socialized Germany. By FREDERIC C. HOWE. New York: Scribner, 1915. 8vo, pp. vii+342. \$1.50.

The present European conflict is bringing to the fore the question of the relative advantages of socialized control and individual initiative. In "Socialized Germany" the author considers state socialism as being in large measure the explanation of German military efficiency. His chief interest, however, is not in things military, but is centered around the working out of German ideals and the application of German methods under normal conditions. The opinion is freely expressed that the "German peril" is only in part a military peril. Not in peace, but in war, does German efficiency manifest itself most clearly. "The real peril to the other powers lies in the fact that Germany is more intelligently organized than the rest of the world." This is the author's general thesis, and he proceeds to describe in detail the various phases of Germany's wonderfully centralized and specialized political, educational, and industrial system.

In the analysis of modern Germany, emphasis is laid upon the duality underlying the form of external unity. "There are two existing Germanys: the Germany of politics, militarism, and aggression, and the Germany of culture, sweetness, efficiency, and life" (p. 12). Official

feudal Germany is something distinct and apart from the real Germany. The voice of the ruling class does not represent the voice of the German people. But while the lower classes have an almost negligible part in the direction of the state, there is nevertheless a clear recognition, on the part of the ruling class, of the welfare of the state as being identical with the welfare of the common people. Thus we have the system of paternalism which has been so severely criticized by democratic peoples. Three factors account for the evolution of the German political organization: In the first place, the régime under the old feudal aristocracy was crystallized into constitutional form before the rise of the commercial class. Secondly, the state during the transitional period was dominated by the personalities of Bismarck and William II. Finally, there is the German educational system, which is without a counterpart in the modern world.

In Germany, state socialism is both productive and distributive. In Mr. Howe's opinion it is owing to the emphasis laid upon the latter phase that the German empire has made such rapid progress. Herein lies the real secret of her advance in trade, her aggressiveness in world-commerce, and her present military achievements, and even after the war her long period of training in co-operative socialized effort will enable her to outstrip competing nations in the work of revival and reconstruction.

Mr. Howe has produced a work worthy of careful consideration. While he does not hold a brief for state socialism *per se*, he nevertheless presents a strong case for the efficiency resulting from its adoption. At the same time he clearly shows that the German ideal of the state is the very antithesis of democracy. Paternalistic government can be secured only at the expense of personal individuality and political and industrial freedom, and whether superior efficiency is to be preferred to our boasted democracy it remains for us to decide. German state socialism, whatever its efficiency may be, is after all simply a natural outgrowth of feudalism. "It has its roots far back in German traditions and the experiences of the people. It is the eighteenth-century state adjusted to twentieth-century conditions. And it has largely made Germany what she is, a menace and a model, a problem to statesmen of other countries, and a pathfinder in social reform" (p. 334).

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